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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ सख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग सफलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed  
 as a separate compilation.

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## LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 28th July, 1971:—

### Bill No. 105 of 1971.

*A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971. Short title.
2. In article 13 of the Constitution, after clause (3), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of article 13.

“(4) Nothing in this article shall apply to any amendment of this Constitution made under article 368.”.
3. Article 368 of the Constitution shall be re-numbered as clause (2) thereof, and— Amendment of article 368.
  - (a) for the marginal heading to that article, the following marginal heading shall be substituted, namely:—
 

“Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor.”;
  - (b) before clause (2) as so re-numbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—
 

“(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this

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Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.”;

(c) in clause (2) as so re-numbered, for the words “it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill,” the words “it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon” shall be substituted;

(d) after clause (2) as so re-numbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) Nothing in article 13 shall apply to any amendment made under this article.”.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Supreme Court in the well-known Golak Nath's case [1967, 2 S.C.R. 762] reversed, by a narrow majority, its own earlier decisions upholding the power of Parliament to amend all parts of the Constitution including Part III relating to fundamental rights. The result of the judgment is that Parliament is considered to have no power to take away or curtail any of the fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution even if it becomes necessary to do so for giving effect to the Directive Principles of State Policy and for the attainment of the objectives set out in the Preamble to the Constitution. It is, therefore, considered necessary to provide expressly that Parliament has power to amend any provision of the Constitution so as to include the provisions of Part III within the scope of the amending power.

2. The Bill seeks to amend article 368 suitably for the purpose and makes it clear that article 368 provides for amendment of the Constitution as well as procedure therefor. The Bill further provides that when a Constitution Amendment Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament is presented to the President for his assent, he should give his assent thereto. The Bill also seeks to amend article 13 of the Constitution to make it inapplicable to any amendment of the Constitution under article 368.

NEW DELHI;

H. R. GOKHALE.

*The 22nd July, 1971.*

**Bill No. 106 of 1971**

*A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971. Short title

2. In article 31 of the Constitution,—

(a) for clause (2), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment  
of article 31.

“(2) No property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose and save by authority of a law which provides for acquisition or requisitioning of the property for an amount which may be fixed by such law or which may be determined in accordance with such principles and given in such manner as may be specified in such law; and no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the amount so fixed or determined is not adequate or that the whole or any part of such amount is to be given otherwise than in cash.”;

(b) after clause (2A), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2B) Nothing in sub-clause (f) of clause (1) of article 19 shall affect any such law as is referred to in clause (2).”.

Insertion of  
new article  
31C.

3. After article 31B of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

Saving of  
laws giving  
effect to  
certain  
directive  
principles.

“31C. Notwithstanding anything contained in article 13, no law giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clause (b) or clause (c) of article 39 shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by article 14, article 19 or article 31; and no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be called in question in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy:

Provided that where such law is made by the Legislature of a State, the provisions of this article shall not apply thereto unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, has received his assent.”.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Article 31 of the Constitution as it stands specifically provides that no law providing for the compulsory acquisition or requisitioning of property which either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on which and the manner in which the compensation is to be determined and given shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by that law is not adequate. In the *Bank Nationalisation case* [1970, 3 S.C.R. 530], the Supreme Court has held that the Constitution guarantees right to compensation, that is, the equivalent in money of the property compulsorily acquired. Thus in effect the adequacy of compensation and the relevancy of the principles laid down by the Legislature for determining the amount of compensation have virtually become justiciable inasmuch as the Court can go into the question whether the amount paid to the owner of the property is what may be regarded reasonably as compensation for loss of property. In the same case, the Court has also held that a law which seeks to acquire or requisition property for a public purpose should also satisfy the requirements of article 19(1) (f).

2. The Bill seeks to surmount the difficulties placed in the way of giving effect to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the aforesaid interpretation. The word "compensation" is sought to be omitted from article 31(2) and replaced by the word "amount". It is being clarified that the said amount may be given otherwise than in cash. It is also proposed to provide that article 19(1)(f) shall not apply to any law relating to the acquisition or requisitioning of property for a public purpose.

3. The Bill further seeks to introduce a new article 31C which provides that if any law is passed to give effect to the Directive Principles contained in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 and contains a declaration to that effect, such law shall not be deemed to be void on the ground that it takes away or abridges any of the rights contained in article 14, 19 or 31 and shall not be questioned on the ground that it does not give effect to those principles. For this provision to apply in the case of laws made by State Legislatures, it is necessary that the relevant Bill should be reserved for the consideration of the President and receive his assent.

NEW DELHI;

H. R. GOKHALE.

The 22nd July, 1971.

S. L. SHAKDHER,  
Secretary.